

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST.  
FAIR.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)  
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April 1st, 1912, Temperature a.m. 61, p.m. 68; Humidity...75, 64.

April 1st, 1911, Temperature a.m. 72, p.m., 80; Humidity...77, 83.

No. 8750

戊午十二月二十

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1912.

二拜禮 號二月四英港香

第886次印刷  
SINGAPORE, COPY 10. CHT.

## TELEGRAMS.

### CHINA IN TRANSITION.

#### FUTURE PROSPECTS.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, April 2, 9.20 a.m.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the old Cabinet at a sitting of the Assembly formally laid down office and gave up their seals.

Dr. Sun expressed the conviction that China would henceforward make great progress and earn a foremost place among civilized nations.

The Cabinet proceeds North within ten days.

#### BELGIAN LOAN.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank has been told over £1,500,000 on behalf of the Belgians, which is being used to pay the troops.

#### RECOGNITION DEMANDED.

It is understood that Tang Shao-yi, the Premier, will reopen the demand for the recognition of the Republic. If the Powers insist upon a settlement of outstanding questions first, the foreign Ministers will be pressed to get an extension of the Shanghai Settlement.

#### SUN'S TASK.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen is to travel throughout China to explain the Government.

#### TANG'S ADDITIONAL DUTIES.

Shanghai, April 1.

President Yuan Shih-kai has appointed Tang Shao-yi as Minister for Communications in addition to his office of Premier, and Wong Hing as chief advisor to the general staff. Wong Hing has accepted the appointment.

#### THE ASSEMBLY DISSOLVED.

Tang Shao-yi has telegraphed to President Yuan that by order of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Nanking Assembly has been dissolved.

#### MINISTER TO JAPAN.

Wu Han-man, formerly Governor-General of Canton, has been recommended by Tang Shao-yi for appointment as Chinese Minister to Japan.

#### COMPENSATION REQUIRED.

The Japanese Consul at Soochow has interviewed the Governor-General of that province in connection with his request that Japanese merchants, who had sustained losses through the recent mutiny should be compensated.

#### RUMOURS OF REACTION.

Wild rumours are current in Peking that the Manchu royal family are planning an uprising against the Republic. President Yuan has ordered an enquiry into the matter.

#### A RESIGNATION.

General Hsu Shui-ching has telegraphically notified President Yuan of his intention to resign from his post of commander in chief of the President's body guard. — "Shan Pu."

## TELEGRAMS.

### COAL CRISIS.

#### THE VOTING.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Bombay, April 2, 7 a.m.

The latest ballot returns are as follow.

	For	Against
England ...	20,000	20,300
South Wales	20,070	11,580

Miners resumed work to day in Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Forest of Dean, Dudley, South Staffordshire, and Tamworth.

#### BALLOT RETURNS.

Though Lancashire is hostile and some of the other coalfields are doubtful, the ballots generally continue to favour resumption. Meanwhile the unemployed continue to increase by thousands daily.

### GEORGE'S GIFT.

#### PRESENT TO THE KING.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 1, 4.20 a.m.

Lord Curzon, Lord George Hamilton and Sir George Reld on Saturday presented to the King the Coronation gift of the Georges of the Empire—a badge of the Order of the Garter, studded with diamonds. The King sincerely thanked the subscribers. He will wear the badge at the first available opportunity.—Reuter.

### HOME RULE

#### GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 1, 4.20 a.m.

A huge Home Rule demonstration was held in Dublin yesterday, the participants being from all parts of Ireland, and in numbers variously estimated at 60,000 and 300,000. They massed at O'Connell-street, which was lined with platforms, and Mr. Redmond was the chief speaker.—Reuter.

## TELEGRAMS.

### BOAT RACE.

#### OXFORD WINS.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Bombay, April 2, 12.10 a.m.

Oxford won the boat race to-day, by six lengths. The time was 22 minutes 5 secs. Oxford led throughout. A very strong North-westerly wind was blowing.—Reuter.

#### THE RACE DESCRIBED.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

London, April 1, 4.35 p.m.

Oxford won the toss and chose the Middlesex shore. A strong wind was blowing and a brief hailstorm was encountered.

The boats were level at Duke's Head, but Oxford led by half a length at Craven Steps, three lengths at Crabtree, and two lengths at Thorneycroft's. This was increased to six lengths at the Bull's Head, and Oxford finally won by this margin. The time was 22 minutes 5 seconds.

### THE SOUTH POLE.

#### SCOTT'S ADVANCE.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 1, 2.5 p.m.

Scott's ship, the Terra Nova, has arrived at Akaroa, New Zealand. Commander Scott was not on board, but sent a message to the Terra's base at McMurdo Sound on Jan. 3 saying he was remaining in the Antarctic for another winter to complete his work. His party was then 150 miles from the Pole and still advancing.—Reuter.

### BRITAIN'S NAVY.

#### THE REORGANISATION.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 1, 2.5 p.m.

The naval reorganisation described by Mr. Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, on March 19 comes into force on May 1. The sixth cruiser squadron will henceforth be called the Mediterranean Cruiser Squadron.—Reuter.

## TELEGRAMS.

### HUNGARIAN SENSATION.

#### EMPEROR'S THREAT.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 1, 4.10 a.m.

A sensation has been caused in Austria-Hungary by the news of the audience accorded to Count Khuen-Hedervary on Friday. The Emperor Francis Joseph threatened to abdicate unless the resolution passed by the Hungarian Parliament limiting his Majesty's powers to call out the reserves were withdrawn. The Hungarian Cabinet unwillingly acquiesced.

#### EMPEROR'S REFUSAL.

The resolution was passed with a view to ending the Opposition's obstruction to the Army Bill, and it was the Emperor's resolute refusal to assent to it that led to the crisis. Finally, he induced the Cabinet to abandon the resolution and seek to placate the Opposition by other means. The Emperor has now issued a letter to Hedervary which is practically an appeal to the Hungarian nation.

#### A RULER'S RIGHTS.

It emphasises the care with which he has observed and maintained the nation's constitutional rights, asserting that he must just as resolutely preserve his rights as ruler, and can only fulfil his sovereign duties if enabled to carry out both obligations.—Reuter.

#### PRESIDENT RESUMES OFFICE.

London, April 1, 6.35 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Budapest states that Count Khuen-Hedervary has announced to Parliament that the Cabinet has resumed office in deference to the wishes of His Majesty, the Emperor Francis Joseph.

#### REASONS OF EXPEDIENCY.

He asked for a vote of confidence. Mr. Kossuth and Mr. Andrássy on behalf of their respective parties approved of the action of Hedervary for reasons of expediency and loyalty. The debate was adjourned, but the constitutional crisis is regarded as averted.—Reuter.

## TELEGRAMS.

### U. S. AND MEXICO.

#### SHIPMENTS OF ARMS.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 1, 6.35 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the Government has consented to permit shipments of arms to Mexico for the federal troops. Three consignments have already crossed the border.

This does not violate neutrality as the belligerency of the revolutionists is not recognised.—Reuter.

#### CANTON NEWS.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, April 1.

Cheung Kwok-hing, who has returned to Canton after being educated in England and acquiring an extensive knowledge in mining engineering, announces that he has discovered several gold mines in the Haiping district and in other localities as well. He has suggested that a convenient way to get rid of the disbanded revolutionary soldiers would be to employ them in the exploitation of his discoveries.

The Board of the Interior has sent a despatch to the Governor General dealing with the practice of footbinding which is described as a national disgrace. The Governor General is required to issue proclamations levelled against this practice and to help the formation of anti-footbinding societies. The Commissioner for the Interior is requested to formulate a table of punishments for those who persist in the old custom, while until this is ready those who persist in binding the feet of children will be looked upon as having lost caste.

Scenes of uproar and disorder attended the election of three women delegates to fill vacancies in the Canton Provisional Council, on Saturday last. Over one hundred women were present representing all classes and it was at one time thought that the large number of thieves that had attended the meeting would cause trouble and endeavour to loot the place. The fun commenced when the voting was to take place for it was found that in many instances the women could neither write their own names nor read those of the candidates set out on the voting paper, with the result that many of the papers that found their way into the ballot box bore no mark at all. However three ladies, Li Pui-lau, Lun Yow-wah and Shui Cheing, were elected.

Li Yuk-long, head of the Finance Department, has forwarded his resignation to the Governor General, who has asked him to remain as it is very difficult for him to get a suitable successor.

## TELEGRAMS.

### PRINCE OF WALES.

#### VISIT TO FRANCE.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Bombay, April 2, 7 a.m.

The Prince of Wales has started for Paris.—Reuter.

[The Prince of Wales is paying a visit to the Marquis de Breteuil. He will probably stay for four months, in order to study the language and acquire the correct accent under Professor Escoffier. He will also study literature and the drama. It is stated that a German visit is also contemplated.]

#### A GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.

A gunpowder explosion, resulting in five persons being killed while six others were injured, is reported to have occurred at Takasaki, Japan, on March 21. At about 2 o'clock that day a large number of workmen were at work in the Yoshizawa Gunpowder Mill when a terrible explosion occurred. The building in which it took place was entirely destroyed by fire. Immediately after the explosion a number of firemen and soldiers of the Takasaki 15th Infantry Regiment hurried to the scene, and managed to prevent further explosions. After the fire had been extinguished it was found that a son of the owner of the powder mill and four other persons had been killed, while several workmen were more or less seriously injured. A number of privates of the army medical corps from the Takasaki Garrison Hospital dressed the injuries of the unfortunate men. The cause of the explosion is being investigated.

#### THE PRESS IN KOREA.

The restriction of the freedom of speech in Korea, especially in the Press, has been long and keenly criticized in Japan. Recently a Bill was introduced into the House of Representatives providing for the revision of the Press Law in Korea for the purpose of doing away with the present state of things. In the course of the discussion on the Bill, Mr. Egr, a Government delegate, said:—"The Koreans are over-fond of discussion and are easily influenced by others' opinions. Some of the Japanese newspapers published in the peninsula often print strong and even violent statements, doing not a little injury to the administration. These papers should be made subject to stricter regulations than the Press in Japan proper. Therefore the Government does not intend to change its attitude towards the Press in the peninsula, not that it likes to violate freedom of speech there, but rather because it is under the necessity of doing so owing to existing circumstances." The Bill was rejected.

## TELEGRAMS.

### BATTLESHIP COALING.

#### SMART WORK.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

London, April 1, 4.35 p.m.

Coaling from four lighters at Portland the battleship Neptune averaged 500 tons an hour. Admiral Callaghan posted his congratulations.

#### OUTBREAK AT SOOCHOW.

##### Heavy Looting.

The Soochow correspondent of the "N. C. Daily News" wrote on March 30:—"Last night there was a mutiny among the soldiers outside the Changmen and they looted practically all night long. I could not get out of the city until 6.45 this morning. The looting took place chiefly in the Changmen suburb. In the Hsuenmen suburb there were some dozen stores broken open and completely looted. Many other stores had their front doors badly broken on, but they held out against the looters. In the Changmen suburb along the main streets practically every store was completely looted, and all the furnishings of these stores were broken up. This is one of the most pitiful sight I have ever seen—those hundreds of people with their all completely gone!"

##### Losses and Causes.

It would be difficult to estimate the loss. In the Changmen suburb there were several fires. The chief one was a large pawnshop. This shop was completely looted, and then fired at about 1 a.m. Had there been a high wind last night the loss from fire would have been very great. One dead soldier lies on the Changmen horse-road. Some think that he was killed by a live wire, but it was probably from a fall. Around his body was wrapped some thirty feet of telephone wire.

There are many stories concerning the origin of the looting. I give two probable ones. The first is that a number of soldiers started firing their rifles for fun. More soldiers joined them and the looting began. The second is that a number of soldiers, who were returned from Nanking yesterday, and who had not reported at their camps, started a fight in a theatre, and from this the looting began. The soldiers of the Fong Jao camp outside the Changmen, a camp that has a bad record of mutinies, seem to have been the chief looters. No one seems to know how many soldiers were concerned in the affair—whether a thousand, or several thousand. There must have been a large number, however.

##### Two Ominous Facts.

The two ominous facts are: first, nothing was done to stop the looting last night—the looters were given a free hand all night long; and second, nothing is being done to capture the looters. In talking with several officers and soldiers this morning it seemed to be the general opinion that nothing could be done to punish these looters. The Chinese are afraid of the army.



## Shipping

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there that's  
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£25. SPECIAL RATES to officers, Army, Navy, Consular  
or Civil Service, on application.

## STEAMERS.

SIBERIA.....	18,000	"	"	Apr. 16	1 P.M.
MANCHURIA.....	27,000	"	"	Apr. 30	"
MONGOLIA.....	27,000	"	"	May 20	"
KOREA.....	18,000	"	"	June 18	"

## INTERMEDIATE.

China.....	10,200	"	"	Apr. 23	"
Nile.....	11,000	"	"	"	"

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FRED J. HALTON,  
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Hongkong, 24th January, 1912.

[110]

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The S.S. "FULTA," 4,161 tons, Capt. H. Childley, due at HONG-  
KONG from RANGOON on 11th April, will be despatched for KOBÉ on the  
12th April, at daylight, taking cargo and passengers at current rates, to be  
followed by S.S. "FAZILKA," 4,162 tons, Captain W. H. Whittingham.

## WESTWARD.

The S.S. "WARDHA," will leave HONGKONG for SINGAPORE, PE-  
NANG and RANGOON on the 11th April, 1912, at noon, followed by the  
S.S. "METTRA" on 21st April, taking cargo and passengers at current rates.  
The above Steamers have excellent cabin accommodation for passengers and  
are fitted with all modern conveniences.

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Telephone No. 215.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1912

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## Notices

DEAK TRAMWAY CO.  
LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

## WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.

## NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m.	8.45 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes.
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## SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	every 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon	" 15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.

## NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

## SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.

## SPECIAL CARS.

Arrangement at the Company's  
Office, Alexandra Buildings,  
Des Voeux Road.  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, 2nd Nov., 1911.

## THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

EIGHT Famine Districts with an  
area of 30,000 square miles.  
TWO and a half million people  
lack of food.  
PLEASE SEND YOUR CONTRI-  
BUTION TO-DAY.  
IT WILL HELP TO SAVE LIFE.  
The H. C. GULLAND, Esq.,  
Manager, International Red Cross  
Committee, Hongkong, 1912. [111]

## Notices

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REMEDY.

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Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Diseases  
of the Chest and Lungs. PRICE  
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## THE

## VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1912. [129]

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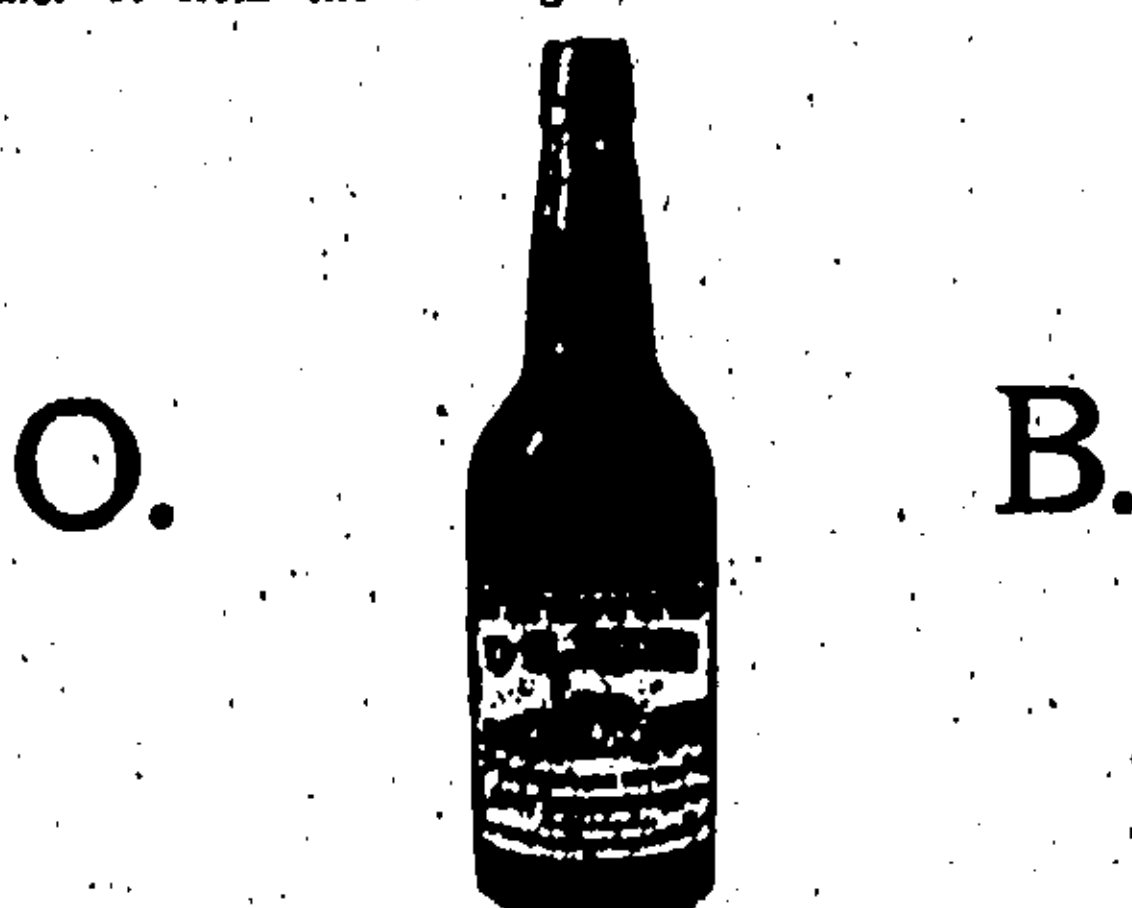
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JOHN TAYLOR,  
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1912. [112]

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LTD., LEEDS.Specialists in the Manufacture of RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK  
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Hongkong, 23rd September, 1911. [142]

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PALMER & TURNER, Alexandra  
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Hongkong, 12th March, 1912. [144] 65

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N. O. 2, Mountain View, The Peak  
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1912. 279

**KUHN**  
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Hongkong, 30th Mar., 1912 [7]

## FOR SALE

BOX'S EXCHANGE TABLES.

1/8 To 1/10

APPLY

"HONGKONG

TELEGRAPH."

OUR  
CONTEMPORARIES.

WHAT THEY THINK.

China Mail.

Returning Sanity.

The cables of the last few days  
have told us that the leading  
representatives of the striking  
miners are now busily at work  
in the various districts persuad-  
ing the men to accept the con-  
cessions which the masters have  
conceded, and to abide by the  
awards of the District Boards  
which the newly passed Coal  
Miners Act will set up. It is a  
hundred pities that this advice  
could not have been forthcoming  
sooner and so spared the country  
from plunging deeper into the  
mire of misery. But better late  
than never. The news that the  
Unions' resources in the matter  
of funds have reached exhaustion  
point is not surprising, neither  
are we astonished to learn on the  
authority of Mr. Asquith that the  
country has displayed unsuspect-  
ed resource in meeting the great  
crisis so wantonly thrust upon it.

Daily Press.

A Medium Course.

A power of life or death over  
hundreds of thousands is given  
into the hands of a few men, who  
by forming a federation can  
control the destinies of a country.  
It is not contended that this  
power has not been exercised  
wisely in the past, or that in the  
present dispute the mine-owners  
are in the wrong and the miners  
in the right. At this distance, it  
is impossible to say on which side  
the right lies, depending, as it  
must do, so much on local con-  
ditions. What it is desired to  
point out is the immense re-  
sponsibility which rests on the  
mine-owners, a responsibility  
which no other private body of  
men is called upon to handle.  
On the other hand comes the  
question of state ownership, a  
question fraught with great  
difficulties, since it opens the  
way for an endless succession of  
State undertakings. Perhaps a  
medium course is possible, where-  
by the State, without beggaring  
the actual owners, might exercise  
a greater control over the work-  
ing.

South China Morning Post.

Imperial Shipping.

In Eastern waters a spirit of  
satisfaction seems to exist also,  
although from time to time there  
is a ripple of short-lived agitation  
as to increased wages, together  
with a condition touching a holi-  
day at half pay at home after five  
years' service. There is reason  
in the latter demand, for an  
officer in these waters must feel  
the strain of the tropics. On the  
other hand, we have to re-  
cognise the convincing fact that  
the view-point of Imperial ship-  
ping from London and that as  
seen from the Orient are strangely  
different, for whereas well-paid  
berths were at one time easily ob-  
tainable, a change has now come  
over the scene. Positions hitherto  
filled by Britishers are occupied  
by others, who are content with  
a smaller salary. These eloquent  
facts have contributed to lull the  
spirit of unrest which did de-  
cidedly exist some few years ago.  
Viewing the situation impartially,  
it was a pleasant fact which Mr.  
Duxton revealed when he stated  
that the year through which they  
had just passed had shown the  
greatest expansion in the ship-  
building industries of the United  
Kingdom, and he was glad  
to think that they held their own  
well among those of the world.  
That had been accompanied, he  
was glad to say, by a larger in-  
crease in the proportion of British  
seamen to foreign seamen in the  
mercantile marine, a position  
which, as regarded English ships  
going to English ports, they all  
desired should continue. The  
improved conditions under which  
the British seaman goes to sea  
now, compared with those of  
decades ago, must have appealed  
to the young seadogs.

## GUINNESS' STOUT,

THE WELL-KNOWN

## "HORSEHEAD,"



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Sole Agents,

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Hongkong, 25th January, 1912

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Welding of broken pieces of any kind of metal.

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4, WYNDHAM STREET (Opposite St. Michael's Church) 1912 [45]



## WOMEN'S WORLD

[Items of interest to women, notices of forthcoming and notes on recent social events, and kindred paragraphs will be cordially welcomed. The co-operation of our lady readers is asked in order to make this feature at once especially interesting and useful.]

## EVOLUTION OF THE SCARF.

## Some Attractive Designs.

The scarf, ranging from the design in which velvet and fringe are deftly mixed to the costly variety in ermine, is one of the most popular items in the smart woman's outfit. In summer or winter, daytime or evening, the scarf takes up a foremost position in dress accessories, in materials adapted to each occasion.

For evening dress there are scarves of chiffons and muslins so weighted with embroidery that it hardly seems possible for the flimsy groundwork to bear the weight of the rich silk and metallic threads of the trimming scheme. For the daytime the scarves are arranged in all materials and furs to suit all purposes. In velvet lined with satin a scarf which answers all practical purposes is obtainable at a very moderate cost, and for the woman who need not let a few hundreds of pounds stand in the way of her desires there are exquisite designs in ermine, alone or combined with other furs, in chinchilla, a fur which is getting extremely rare, or in seal, sable, stone marten or skunk.

## SHORT FRINGES.

Rumour says, writes a contributor to a home paper, that an attempt is being made to revive the small fringe cut straight on the forehead, which was so much in vogue some thirty-five years ago, and the window of a certain West End firm of hair artists is at present showing a brave display of well-groomed fringes.

Is it a becoming fashion, wash ourselves? and after a study of the family portrait album, containing many a print of years gone by, we are bound to confess that it is not, for it has a hardening effect on the prettiest and most youthful face, while for the woman of riper years it is simply impossible.

Still, after all, the speculative adoption of it is by no means a matter for such serious thought as it was to the woman in the early eighties. There is no need for her to do violence to her own looks—possibly causing a disfigurement for months to come—by cutting them in a square fringe across her forehead. Modern science has enabled the hair artist to provide the "additional" fringe with a consummate art that defies detection, and we can only hope that, if "she who must be obeyed" decides in favour of a return of the "donkey" fringe, we may wear the fashion as Shakespeare's hero wore his faith and his hat, and that it may as quickly "change with the next block."

Investigation into this mode of hairdressing revealed some interesting general facts with regard to the coiffure. In the opinion of a Continental artist of wide experience, the artistic coiffure exists no longer. Motoring and outdoor sports and the rush of the present hurrying age have killed it. Even at the opera, he asserts, the perfectly coiffured head is an exception. As a natural sequence of this decline, more than one renowned coiffeur in Paris is now devoting his time exclusively to shaving and hair cutting, and the system of a four or five years' apprenticeship to the art has died out. Will the pendulum swing back, we wonder, and the days return when the society woman thought nothing of placing herself in the hands of her coiffeur for several hours at a time?

## SUGGESTIONS FOR JEWELS.

Pendants of purple jaspers in platinum, with each petal outlined in diamonds, are strung upon bands of purple velvet to be worn both as bracelets and throats.

Women with grey hair will find that these ornaments are highly becoming, especially if their eyes are deep violet or a warm shade of brown.

The disc ornament is not quite so popular since it has become copied so universally in imitation gems, but one of the prettiest autumnal designs is seen in a circle of pearls and diamonds set in black enamel. This is an ornament that is specially suited for wear with half-mourning frocks, as the touch of black enamel is one of the new notes, and the disc of pearls is likely to be worn for other and brighter occasions.

Long flat chains of sapphires are likely to be much in vogue during the autumn to harmonize with some of the tones of blue that will be used for dinner gowns expressed in velvet and soft satin. There is no diminution in the popularity of the long chain of diamonds or the one of platinum studded with pearls, interspersed here and there with brilliants, for no ornament has proved more becoming to its wearer and nothing can really take its place.

For the autumn, and especially for the brown-eyed and brown-haired woman past her first youth, there are clusters of brownish golden grapes, worn just above the ears and united by a band of velvet to match.

At this time many younger women affect the wearing of rowan red berries mounted on a band of velvet, while for more elaborate occasions others choose a shot blue and green tissue band that encircles the head, from the centre of which rises a diamond star ornament, completed at either side just above the ears by a round diamond button.

## FASHION FANCIES.

There are certain shades of brown which are wholly admirable for the Englishwoman with hair of "smouldering gold," as Mrs. Benson has it. Golden brown, for example, that matches her hair. And so it is welcome news that among the newest models gowns of brown, and black and brown—a combination until lately deemed dowdy—find a place.

At the moment purple and cerise, singly and together, are kindly regarded, but the woman of exclusive taste is forsaking them on account of their ubiquity. Purple and tomato together is a new vogue which finds favour in some quarters, but needs to be very well done to achieve success. Talking of green, there is a positively delicious shade, which as yet has only been seen on one gown, and that by most eminent confectioner. It is a clear bright, exquisite shade, and is called "malachite," the reason for which is quite obvious. This attractive shade will be forthcoming in the spring.

Fringe decks nearly all the pretty frocks of one's acquaintance. It is arranged in all manner of ways. A novel method of applying it is to outline a length of nines, which is then wound round a sheath frock, serpent-fashion. It is also seen outlining the hip-yoke which is making a tentative reappearance, also the Indian hip-drapes which are so graceful.

Long black velvet coats, clinging gracefully to the figure, are being largely worn by girls of eighteen or so, for afternoon or evening. With trimmings of dark fur and long square collars, the coats are lined with soft satin in shades of pink, blue, yellow, or light mauve. The lining shows prettily in front when the coat is opened.

Black chiffon painted with gold in a stencil pattern is the newest material for evening cloaks.

## TO-DAY'S RECIPES.

## Braised Duck.

This is a satisfactory way of treating duck, which, when roasted in the usual way, often proves very rich.

Ingredients.—One medium-sized duck, 1/2 pint of plain brown sauce, some stock, four small young turnips, one carrot, one onion, salt and pepper.

Method.—Prepare the duck for roasting, put it on a baking tin, and partially roast it. When cool, cut it into joints, put these into a stewpan with a little stock, the brown sauce, the sliced carrot and onion, and season, and simmer very gently for half an hour. Put the pieces of duck on a hot dish, strain the sauce over, and garnish with croustons of fried bread and the plainly boiled turnips cut into quarters.

## WEDDING SENSATION.

## Famous Actress Falls to Appear at Church.

To the dismay of a crowd of her admirers Miss Gabrielle Ray, the famous musical comedy actress, and most popular post-card beauty, did not put in an appearance at Windsor Roman Catholic Church on the day set for her marriage with Mr. Eric Loder, and the ceremony did not, therefore, take place. The bridegroom and best man, priest, choir, and registrar were present, and everything else was ready for the solemnisation of the wedding in the church, which had been charmingly decorated with palms, arum lilies, white lilac, ferns and Cuban roses. But the bride was missing. After a long wait the crowd were informed that Miss Ray was ill and could not attend.

There was a big crowd outside the church when, at 10.30, the choir boys arrived. Next the Registrar appeared and he also was admitted to the vestry. After remaining in the church for some time he crossed over to the residence of Canon Lagenette, who was to have conducted the ceremony. He remained with the canon for some considerable time, and then went home, on the understanding that he was to be sent for immediately his services were required.

By this time the crowd had increased. Press photographers being a numerous body, two cinematograph operators also being present. About 10.30 a powerful motor-car with two gentlemen in it, drove up to the side entrance to the church. One of the occupants was Mr. Eric Loder, and the other the best man. Both of them—Mr. Loder and his friend—went into the canon's house, but did not remain many minutes. They re-entered the car and, before any of the photographers had realised who they were, had driven away.

Alarm now became frequent, but none of the rumours proved true. Hour after hour the crowd waited patiently, but nothing happened, and at last many people went away for lunch. By one o'clock the waiting sentinels had been reduced to a mere handful of local residents and the alert photographers, who refused to leave their post. When the choir boys rushed out of the church they were eagerly questioned by those who were waiting. They told everyone that they were going to get their dinners and come back to the church. Up still then it was expected that the wedding must take place some time before three o'clock. At 1.30 the excitement again became intense. Windsor returned from its lunch to wait again outside the church for the disappointing bride, but an hour later the crowd was informed that Miss Ray was ill, and could not attend.

On inquiry at Miss Ray's flat no news could be obtained. It was, however, ascertained that at nine a.m. a motor-car containing three male friends of the prospective bride and bridegroom reached the flat. The men left the car and went to Miss Ray's flat. Shortly afterwards they left without the expected bride. At noon another car called for Miss Ray in accordance with instructions. The chauffeur was then informed that it would not be required. Later Miss Gabrielle Ray authorised the statement that she was ill in bed, and that the wedding was merely postponed.

## CARD GAME IN COURT.

## Prisoner Beat Judge Handsomely at Rouge.

To prove his contention that rouge et noir was a card game of skill and not hazard a prisoner, charged at Berlin with swindling at cards, played a game for imaginary stakes with the President of the Court, and won a complete victory. The incident created great amusement during the trial of Count Gisbert Wolff-Meternich and a Romanian, named Buies, both of whom are accused of cardsharpping, and are alleged to belong to an international gang headed by a German named Stallmann, who, among many aliases, favoured that of Baron Korff-Koenig, by which he is generally known. The gang, numbering about 60, is said to have systematically "worked" capitals and pleasure resorts of every part of the world, sections of a few members each being allotted to particular spheres of activity by the central management. At intervals "general meetings" were held in London or Paris, and the spoils distributed in regular proportions. The band is said to have included the "Marquis de la Ronce," in other words Boia Klimm, whose romantic career should be fresh in all memories, and an Englishman calling himself Captain Newton, and a German ex-officer, Lieutenant Niemala. During his examination, Buies denied that he cheated in a card game at a Berlin hotel in which he, Stallmann, and Niemala are alleged to have won £1,000 from a wealthy young Russian officer by manipulating the cards. The game played was, he said, rouge et noir. A pack of cards was brought into court and a police commissioner gave a demonstration that trickery was possible at this game. Buies maintained that rouge et noir was not a game of hazard but of calculation. He contended that a skilled player with a good memory would always know pretty correctly what cards were left, and which way the colours were likely to run. He offered to demonstrate the truth of his assertion. The President accepted, and Buies left the dock and played a game of rouge et noir with him, the President acting as banker, with counsel and journalists crowding round the judicial table. As the judge handled the cards he said to prisoner, "Look here, Buies, one can also do this, if one is banker; one can press some of the cards together as one shuffles, so that the upper portion of the pack is slightly curved. Then one lets the other player out. He naturally lifts up the cards which are bent." Accused replied, with a sarcastic smile, "The President seems to know all about it." To this the judge responded: "Yes, but I got all my information from the documents of the case." The game ended in a complete victory for Buies, who had the countess on genuine, would have won £70 from the President.

The boy stood on the burning deck a long, long time ago, and people viewed the fire-swept wreck and said: "I told you so! I asked you forty thousand times to have your ship insured, and now you're punished for your crimes—you'll be well smoked and cured!" Another watched the fire's raids and said: "It serves him right! I tried to sell him hand-grenades he simply wouldn't bite!" A third remarked: "It's proper luck! I offered him one day a first class hook and ladder truck—he chivied me away!" The boy stood on the burning deck until he thought he'd bake, then wrapped his whiskers round his neck and jumped into the lake. He couldn't swim—he had a qualm—his chance seemed mighty slim! 'Twas then that Mary's little lamb swam out and rescued him.

## A REVOLUTION INCIDENT.

## American Admiral Refuses to Leave Anchorage.

The following is from the "Manila Times":—How it remained for an American admiral, of all the naval commanders in Chinese waters during the revolution, to assert and maintain the right of foreign shipping to remain unmolested is told in an official report to the navy department at Washington from Admiral Murdock, commanding the Asiatic station. The scene of the incident, which bears a striking resemblance to the famous episode in Rio Janeiro harbour two decades ago, when Admiral Benham defied the Brazilian rebels, was at Wusung, near Shanghai, in the Yangtze.

The revolutionists were in practical possession of the city of Shanghai and had ordered all foreign shipping to vacate the international anchorage at Wusung. With one exception the foreigners acceded to the demand. Admiral Murdock refused and told messengers who brought the notice that he would not tolerate any unnecessary interference with American shipping, even to the extent of removing it from the line of fire of the shore forts.

At that moment the fleet collier Abarenda steamed up and an armed junk bore down upon her to board her. Capt. Fisher of the Abarenda, a civilian, lined up his civilian crew, armed them with rifles, and with his officers wearing revolvers at their holts, all stood ready to repel the boarding party. At that the junk sheered off, put about and allowed the Abarenda to proceed to her own anchorage.

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## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1912.

## A REVERSION TO REASON.

There is a remarkable statement in one of the recent cables regarding the strike. It is that by far the greater number of South Wales miners favour an immediate resumption and that masters and men have decided to form a joint district board under the new act. In order properly to appreciate the significance of this decision it is necessary to remember, what we remarked the other day, that it is difficult to secure from the workers a definite statement of the demands upon which they rest their grievances. It was so in the railway and cotton disputes; it is so in the mining quarrel. The demand for a weekly minimum wage, which shall keep a family reasonably well, finds hearty adherence among many classes. But over these adherents who claim to find the principle fundamentally sound and just, are at a loss to discover what minimum the miners want. The fact is that the miners do not know themselves. They have not been able, or they have been unwilling, to frame a consistent and clearly-defined claim.

Early in the dispute it was stated that many of the employers were not averse from concluding the fixing of a minimum wage, provided a fair day's output was provided for in return. And it seems fairly certain that the trouble would have been over by now had not some of the districts insisted upon a minimum which was quite out of the question. One district in particular held out for a minimum which was actually in advance of the average earnings in that district, and that was a preposterous demand which could not be justified on any ground. The district which thus revolved against carefully considered action was South Wales which is now the first to favour resumption and to accept the New Act. It is gratifying to find that the South Wales miners have at length listened to reason; but it is difficult to believe that men so inconsistent can be trusted to remain long of one mind.

It would be idle to pretend that, even were the present trouble ended, the danger of a mining dispute would be removed for any length of time. In the mining, engineering, cotton and transport trades conflict is always more or less imminent. It always will be except the men's leaders, industrial and political, can display actual qualities of leadership. There is a growing tendency amongst the working-classes to-day to repudiate their leaders. Especially in the last two or three years have local strikers disregarded the advice of the central executive except where it suited them. This tendency is especially noticeable in what may be termed the fundamental trades of the country, and until it is removed and the men's leaders can substitute sound reason for sounding rhetoric—can show ability actually to lead—there can be little industrial peace for Britain.

## DAY BY DAY.

It is better to fail honestly than to succeed dishonestly.

## To-day's Paper.

On page 3 to-day are several articles of interest, notably Woman's World, a Wedding Sensation, and Card Game in Court. A description of a marriage in prison appears on page 10.

H. M. S. Hawke with relief crews is expected here on Friday morning.

Among the passengers who arrived by the Siberia this morning was Mrs. Sun Yat-sen.

H. M. S. Sandpiper is expected to-day and will await the arrival of H. M. S. Hawke when crews will be exchanged.

Mr. A. S. Gubbay, Assistant Manager of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., left for Home to-day by the Prinzess Alice.

Sir Kai Ho Kai left for Shanghai to-day by the Korea. It is rumoured that he may take up an important post under the Republican Government.

At the Magistracy this morning an Indian was remanded on the charge of a serious offence against a boy on board a ship in the Harbour.

Six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks was the sentence passed on a man charged at the Magistracy this morning with returning from banishment.

Mr. N. G. Nolan, Chief Interpreter of the Supreme Court, will leave the Colony to-morrow, the 3rd instant, on a year's leave. Mr. Wong Kwong-kin will act as Chief Interpreter and Mr. Ng Yuk-shu will act as 2nd Interpreter, Supreme Court.

A telegram from Nanking, dated March 23, says:—A shopkeeper named Chan, after being warned, collected the old Ngan-huei bank-bills which had been cancelled, and sold them at a cheap price to a Japanese merchant who intends to demand face value on them from the Provincial Government. The shopkeeper was discovered by the police, who at once took him before the Chief of Constabulary. He was proved to be guilty and was shot to death yesterday.

## The Colony's Health.

During the week ended March 30 twenty-seven cases of plague were reported and twenty-one deaths. There have been 104 cases since Jan. 1 and death occurred in 80. All were Chinese. The small pox cases reported numbered twenty and there were twelve deaths.

## Good Haul.

Juki Kuboko, Kima Kahara (widow), Yamataro Ishiwatari and Miki Morika, a married woman of Queen's Road East, were charged at the Magistracy this morning with receiving jewellery valued at \$1,125, the property of Cecil Leonie Jackson, knowing the same to have been stolen. After hearing the evidence they were discharged.

Yesterday a Japanese was sentenced to six months' hard labour for stealing the same. All the missing jewellery has been restored.

## Alleged Theft of a Junk.

A complaint having been made to I. S. Wills that on the 29th ult. five men had boarded a Shui Tung junk lying at Sham Shui Po and sought to squeeze money to the extent of \$20, the officer went into the matter. The owner explained that he had told the men he had no money and he then left the junk to do some shopping. The five men thereupon stole the junk. Later complainant found the junk lying off East Point without a rudder. I. S. Wills obtained warrants and, proceeding to Jardine's Bazaar, Wanohai, he arrested three of the men wanted. At the Magistracy this morning, the men were charged with stealing the junk, which was said to be worth \$200. The men were remanded until Thursday the 11th inst.

Two schools in Tokyo were destroyed by fire on March 23. The loss is estimated at over Yen 250,000, and the disaster is reported to have been caused by incendiaries.

M. Henri Salmet has created a new record for a flight from London to Paris, covering the distance of about 220 miles in 3 hr. 14 min. On his return journey he had to descend near Dunkirk.

According to a San Francisco telegram to the "Tokyo Asahi," one of the insurgent generals in Mexico has declared that, if the Revolution succeeds, President Madero will be executed and that all the contracts concluded between Madero and the United States will be terminated by the Revolutionaries.

It is stated that the veteran explorer of Mongolia, G. N. Potanin, who usually resides at Tomsk, has lately visited Moscow. Notwithstanding his advanced age of seventy years, he is in excellent health, and is busily engaged on an important geographical work upon Mongolia and Central Asia.

A Harbin cable to the "Nichi Nichi" dated March 18 states that a bill appropriating Rs. 25,000,000 has been laid before the Russian Cabinet. Council for the purchase of railway carriages for the Amur railway. The Russian Government, it is said, will buy 200 locomotives for the railway in the course of this year.

Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener, the British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, has started upon a drainage scheme to reclaim certain land in Gharbiel, on the Nile delta, between Rosetta and Damietta. Vast tracts of land will be benefited by the work, and thousands of acres of marshy land will be transformed into arable fields. The work is to be completed in four years at a cost, it is estimated, of £2,500,000.

The annual meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute was held on March 5 at the Hotel Metropole. General Sir J. B. Edenwards, the chairman of the council, presided. At the end of 1911, last year, according to the report, there was a total membership of 5,608. Those elected to fill the vacancies on the Council were Sir Charles Lucas, Major M. Archer-Shee, M.P., and Sir Charles J. Dudgeon.

## Crimean Heroine Dies.

The death has occurred recently at Berne of the last of the little band of nurses who accompanied Florence Nightingale to the Crimea in 1855. It was that of Mrs. Marie Rodney Morgan, who was a daughter of Admiral Robert Winthrop of the British Navy, and the widow of Colonel Evan Morgan of the British Royal Artillery, a member of an old Welsh family.

Mrs. Morgan was in her 94th year. She was stationed at the Sautari hospital during the Crimean war and in recognition of her splendid work there was presented with a magnificent diamond crescent brooch by the Sultan of Turkey. Having been born in October 20, 1818, she has lived in the reign of six English sovereigns.

## Knox in Nicaragua.

According to a despatch from New Orleans dated March 20, a train carrying Mr. Knox, Secretary of State, to Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, was stopped en-route owing to a dynamite explosion on a bridge, when the train was approaching it. The road bed was damaged. The Secretary of State escaped injury, however. On the line from Managua to Corinto thirteen dynamite cartridges were found. The authors of the attempted crimes were arrested and imprisoned and are expected to be executed. The Nicaraguan Government, in fear of a plot by the anti-American party against the life of Mr. Knox, arrested and put into prison a certain general, who was once Minister of Finance and is now the leader of the anti-American faction. Also many have been imprisoned. The arrests, however, have tended to stir up the party to fresh exertions.

## HONGKONG SUBMARINES.

## An Anxious Moment.

[Special to the "Telegraph".]

Few indeed have enjoyed the privilege of seeing submarines actually at work, and those who have seen the formidable though unostentatious little craft gliding over the waters of Victoria must oftentimes have felt that they would like to see them in operation. It was my privilege to attend the target practice yesterday, writes a correspondent of the "Telegraph." Early in the morning the torpedo-laden submarines set off for a point beyond Lama Is., followed shortly afterwards by the Naval tug Atlas conveying Lt. Com. N. E. Archdale of the parent ship Rosario, who was in charge of the operations. As the tug was espied in the distance with its red signals of warning to other vessels to keep clear, the submarines made themselves scarce and proceeded under water, to meet at a broadside advantage the oncoming tug. Binoculars were trained in different directions over the stretch of choppy sea with the hope of getting a glimpse of the periscopes of the waiting submarines. "There she is," you would exclaim as you saw, or thought you saw about a foot of cane sticking out of the water, but the experienced would not answer. Convinced that it was from that direction I was to expect to see the torpedo bounce through the water like some huge gambolling porpoise and bury its nose playfully under our vessel's keel, I looked nowhere else but starboard, where I thought I had seen that infallible indicator of a submarine's presence—the periscope. Until my eyes watered with the strain and the wind, I continued looking through the glasses with the hope in my breast that I could in a few moments announce to the experts that the missile was upon us. "Here she comes, sir, to port," cried out a signaller and I made a rush to port along with the others for whom the information was meant.

I scanned the rolling sea, but I could see nothing of my "playful porpoise." Looking for the Bubbles. "Can't see it," I exclaimed. "What are you looking for?" came the reply. "The torpedo," I answered with a simplicity that caused my hearers some amusement. In a whisper, as though to shield my ignorance, I was told to look for a line of bubbles resembling surf. I did and sure enough quite plainly I could perceive the thin line of air bubbles, caused by the torpedo's exhaust, which controllers of war-ships look upon with dread. Aim had been taken at our vessel and a good aim too. We were as helpless as a corpse on the waves. It was no use putting the engines "astern," and it was of little use signalling "full speed ahead." We had simply to wait and see, and had it been in time of action, feel. The line of bubbles passed alongside the tug, but the torpedo had preceded the bubbles a long way ahead, and had passed under our keel.

This was meant, as it would not be wise to have had the torpedo smashed by coming into contact with us. Contact would have meant the breaking up of the machine which cost hundreds of pounds, and many pounds more than an automobile can be purchased for. In the case of a man-of-war it would have made very much difference, as drawing more water she would lie deeper and the torpedo would have penetrated its side near the keel. For the purpose of practice the torpedo is furnished with a dummy head made of soft copper and is short enough to miss the object. "The test is the proximity to the object, as it only needs a little elevation to bring about a hit."

Away to starboard lay the spent torpedo with its red painted head sticking out from the water and after a few quickly carried out orders we were alongside of it, a boat was lowered and the missile rescued. In another few seconds we were steaming ahead at full speed and had put to stern the submarine that had attacked us and now floated idly on the top of the sea.

The Missing Submarine. We had waited for some considerable time, but there were

neither bubbles, torpedoes nor submarines to be seen. I could perceive by the faces of those in authority that all was not well, and binoculars scanned the sea for traces of either. "Here she is, sir, not gone off," came the statement from the man who first intimated the position of the bubbles. Yes, there a few yards to starboard was the torpedo, and in another few seconds, to the relief of those in command of the tug, the submarine came to the top.

"What can have gone wrong, sir?" queried the skipper in anxious tones. "Refused to run I expect," came the reply. "I hope the boat is all right," the officer added. A few exchanges between the vessels and we were assured that the boat was right and that the torpedo for some reason or other had misfired. The latter was got aboard and we proceeded on our journey to be fired at twice more before we returned to the dock.

The submarine is a most effective means of coast defence and whilst the marksmanship shown in the three actual shots fired yesterday can be maintained the people of the Colony may sleep snugly in their beds knowing that gallant and well-trained sons of the Empire are not only ready to but capable of protecting them from molestation and outside interference.

## SUPREME COURT.

## Chinese Company Transactions.

In the Supreme Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Sin Sin-chi, amarchant of 44, Des Vaux Road Central, claimed a sum of \$2,115.74 from Shi Oi-yan, otherwise the Shi Min Yuen-long, described as compradore of the Green Island Cement Co. Of the sum claimed, \$1,323.34 was alleged to be money paid by the plaintiff on behalf of and at the request of defendant in respect of defendant's share in the business in the Tung On Company, of the losses sustained by the company, and as to \$793.40 interest thereon as agreed upon between the two parties.

There was another similar claim in respect of another company, the Tak Wo, for \$2,237.40 being as to \$1,323.81 for money paid by the plaintiff on Sept. 16, 1904, at the defendant's request in respect of his share in the losses of the company and as to \$913.43 interest thereon as agreed at the rate of one per cent. per month. The total losses of the company were \$4,853.98. There was also a claim for \$100 costs.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. Shenton, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Potter informed his Lordship that the case really consisted of two actions, but by consent they had been consolidated as they were based on the same set of facts. The claim by the plaintiff was for certain monies which the defendant ought to have paid and which the plaintiff paid at the defendant's request. They had been partners in the Tak Wo firm.

Mr. Potter opening the pleadings said that the defendant was formerly compradore of the Green Island Cement Co.

Mr. Slade—He never was. Mr. Slade addressing his Lordship said that the figures put forward by the plaintiff were hopelessly inaccurate and that it would be necessary to have an account. What the defendant denied was that there was over a sum of money paid at the defendant's request. He eventually submitted that the action was misconceived and ought to be dismissed.

In his opening Mr. Potter said that the Tak Wo Company was formed in 1900 for the purpose of dealing in fir logs and carried on business at Canton and Hongkong. Their most important customer was the Green Island Cement Company, on whom they practically depended for their existence. In 1904 when they lost that contract they had to close up, and when the plaintiff had settled the firm's liabilities the defendant, who was a partner, refused to pay his share.

The case was proceeding when we went to press.

## NETHERLANDS INDIA.

## Quarantine Regulations.

The Consul-General for the Netherlands writes:—It may interest some of your readers to be informed that the Netherlands-Indian Government has declared Hongkong from March 25, a port infected with plague.

The importation of the following articles from Hongkong or transhipped at this port is temporarily prohibited.

(1) Wearing apparel, old and worn clothes, household effects for daily use, used bedding, unless these goods are transported as personal luggage or in consequence of removal.

## (2) Rags.

Refuse of new goods coming direct from the weaving-mills, from workshops where apparel is made or from bleaching establishments, artificial wool, and cuttings of new paper, are not considered as rags.

All goods, of which the importation is not prohibited, shall be disinfected on arrival, if in the opinion of the Health Officer of the port they have been infected.

Particulars about the medical inspection of the ship on arrival in a Netherlands-Indian port, and of the passengers and baggage and about the conditions to be complied with by the masters of ships arriving in Netherlands-India within 21 days after their departure from a plague-infected port, etc., will be given on application at the Netherlands Consulate General at Hongkong, where an English version of the Netherlands-Indian Quarantine Ordinance is at the disposal of those concerned.

## FIELD OPERATIONS.

## Eye-Witness's Interesting Description.

Field operations took place to-day behind old Kowloon City and a correspondent who took up his position with a part of the Indian contingent of the defending force—a company of Rajputs with a couple of maxims—writes:—

"Towering above us were the high ranges of hills that overlook old Kowloon City. The heavy boom of ten-pounders, the cracking of the Maxim and the 303 rifles, announced that the invading force did not have it all its own way.

Passing along the firing line where the Rajputs were entrenched one came to an old Chinese temple strongly guarded. Here one stationed himself. The desultory firing gave place to a furious fusillade and a detachment of the attacking troops came within range and were repulsed.

Amidst all this realistic representation of warfare the peaceful Chinese worked in his paddy fields regardless of volleys of blank shot being fired not 50 yards off. It reminded one of the siege of Port Arthur when the fatalistic Son of Cathay ploughed his fields with live 10-inch shells and grenades bursting over his head.

The troops had been hard at it, one learned, from 10.30 yesterday morning in this necessary work of training. It was noticeable that the Red Cross Society and the R.A.M.C. were in full evidence.

## THE MYSTERIOUS CIGARETTE.

## Charge Against a Guard at the Gaol.

At the Magistracy, this morning, an Indian employed as a guard at the gaol was charged with an offence against the prison regulations by supplying a prisoner with tobacco.

From the evidence it appeared that a warder found a cigarette in the cell of a prisoner and defendant's patrol lamp inside the door.

Defendant denied that he supplied the cigarette or tobacco and said he never used tobacco.

The prisoner who was found with the cigarette in his cell said he found it in a bucket. The guard did not give it to him. The case was adjourned.



## THE EXTRADITION CASE.

## Curious Legal Arguments

The extradition proceedings against Vicente Sotto, the Philippine journalist, whose surrender is requested by the Governor General of the Philippines, was continued this morning at the Police Court.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson appeared in support of the application and Mr. W. B. Hind defended.

Mr. Hind: There are a few more questions I would like to ask defendant if you will allow him to go into the box.

Defendant was then put into the box.

Mr. Hind: What is the act of Congress which deals with the government of the Philippine Islands?

Mr. Hodgson: I object to him looking at the book.

Mr. Hind: He is entitled to look at the book and give evidence and, if he likes, to see what is contained in this book. There is a particular section, and the one I want is contained here. I don't know if you are aware of this section. It is evidence, and he is entitled as a person in a position to prove foreign law, to look at any books he pleases and quote any words he likes from those books and it is the proper and only course by which the law can be proved.

Mr. Irving:—What is your question?

Mr. Hind:—The question is, what is the effect of clause 4 of this act.

Mr. Hodgson:—He can only give his opinion.

Mr. Hind:—He gets his opinion from the book. He says it is the law and it is a fact.

Mr. Irving:—Put the question to him first.

Mr. Hind:—Is this the French translation of the law?

Defendant:—It is the official translation.

Mr. Hind:—What does section 4 of this act deal with?

Defendant:—I don't remember.

Mr. Hind:—He doesn't remember the section and how can you expect him to do so?

Mr. Hodgson:—What he can do is put this book in—

Mr. Hind:—What he is entitled to do is to give evidence as to law, and he can refresh his memory by books referring to law.

Mr. Irving:—If he wants to put section 4 in he must do so.

Mr. Hind:—He cannot do so. It would be of great assistance to me if he could. It is not the way to prove foreign law. I want witness to translate the section and say it is the law.

Mr. Irving:—This is the official Spanish proclamation.

Mr. Hind:—What is the effect of section 4?

Defendant:—This section of the law is that foreigners, for example Spaniards, residing in the Philippine Islands are now Philippine citizens with their inherent rights.

Mr. Hind:—I must ask you to take this down as this is the substance of our case? I must ask for this to be taken down because evidence on foreign law can only be given by certain persons qualified in foreign law.

Mr. Irving:—I asked you to put in the section?

Mr. Hind:—I have the translation.

Mr. Irving:—What is the use of me taking down the translation?

Mr. Hind:—Unfortunately you must because he is a person qualified to give an interpretation of foreign law. He must not quote, but give the whole section.

Mr. Hodgson:—From his own mouth?

Mr. Hind:—He can read word for word from the code.

Mr. Irving:—Let him refer to the code and give me the effect. I am not going to take down the dictation.

Mr. Hind:—I must protest against this, your Worship.

Mr. Irving:—Well, I will make a note of it. Let me see, what do you want? You want your witness to give a translation?

Mr. Hind:—No, no. I want him to declare what the law is on this point from reference to the code.

Mr. Irving:—Very well, let him go on.

Defendant went on to explain the law as already mentioned.

Mr. Hind pointed out that there was more than one ground upon which his client was entitled to discharge. He would suggest that those proceedings were brought not so much as to have the defendant punished on the charge of abduction as to have him punished on political charges, an entirely different crime. According to the Extradition Act section 3, subsection 1 a fugitive criminal was not to be surrendered to be punished for an offence of a political character. He pointed out the requisition in respect to that crime with a view to punishing him for something else. There was an ulterior motive. He had been here for four years and the authorities knew of it and never thought fit to make this requisition until now. He argued too, that the documents were not authenticated and should bear the official seal of the Minister of Justice and the Minister of State. On these grounds he was entitled to discharge. Again applications for extradition had to be made by officials of the United States of which the Philippines was an integral part. Those in the islands could not make applications.

Mr. Irving: The Governor of the Philippines is not an official of the United States?

Mr. Hind: No.

Mr. Hodgson said that it could not be proved there was any ulterior motive. The Chief Justice had signed the documents and everything was in order for this man being returned and sent to prison for his crime.

Mr. Irving: I commit you to Victoria jail to await the order of His Excellency the Governor, and I further inform you that you will not be surrendered until after the expiration of fifteen days, when you have a right to apply for a writ of habeas corpus.

**A CHARGE OF FORGERY.**

Ex clerk in Court.

At the Police Court this afternoon, Mr. F. A. Irving had before him the case in which Francis James Ricard, an unemployed clerk, was charged with forging a cheque on the Yokohama Specie Bank for \$120 on February 19.

Defendant pleaded guilty, and it appeared that the prisoner gave the manager of the Tokyo Hotel the cheque in question, as payment for board and lodging. The cheque was presented at the bank with the result that the defendant was arrested.

There were other charges in respect to other cheques.

Mr. Vernon, of Macao, on whose behalf the case was watched by Mr. F. X. D'Almada e Castro, gave evidence to the effect that the prisoner was formerly in his employ and left without giving notice. The signatures on the cheques produced were very clever forgeries of his writing.

The case was adjourned.

**BABY'S FIGHT WITH RAT.**

Infant in Cradle Badly Injured.

Whilst a baby lay in its cradle it was fiercely attacked by a large rat, and badly bitten, despite the resistance which the infant offered.

The baby, Edward May, of Wynne-street, Westgate, Bradford, is six months old, and was heard to be screaming in his cradle in the bedroom early in the morning. This attracted the attention of his aunt, and on approaching the cradle she was terrified to see a huge rat jump out of it. Catching the baby up in her arms, she discovered that it had been the victim of a fierce attack. The child's nightdress was covered with blood, and one side of its face was bleeding profusely from a number of bites. The little sufferer had evidently been making an attempt to repel its assailant, for the little fingers of one hand had been very badly gnawed. His injuries were dressed at the infirmary, where the child was found to be suffering from shock.

Baron Kurino, Japanese Ambassador to France, who is now in Tokyo, has been created a Viscount in recognition of the services rendered by him in connection with the revision of the Franco-Japanese Treaty of Commerce.

## BILLIARDS.

## Soldiers' Club Billiard Tournament.

Two more games were played on Monday evening between 87 Company R.G.A. and the A.O.D. in the above tournament, the A.O.D. reducing the Artillerists' lead from 121 to 72.

The first game was between Gunner Pitt and Staff Sergeant. The Gunner won by 77, making breaks of 10 (twice), 11 (twice), 20, 13, 17 and 26. Staff Sergeant made 13 and two 10's.

The second game was between Captain Nicholson, A.O.D. and Sergeant Heath, 87 Coy. R.G.A. Captain Nicholson took the lead from the commencement and won comfortably by 126, his highest breaks being 10 (twice), 22, 16 (twice), and 15. Sergeant Heath's only double figure break being 12.

Scores:—  
87 Coy. R.G.A.  
Gunner R. S. Pitt... 250  
Sergeant Heath... 124  
A.O.D.  
Staff Sergeant... 173  
Captain Nicholson... 250

## FOOTBALL.

## RUGBY.

The following will represent the Hongkong Club v. The Army in the last match of the Cup Competition on Thursday, April 4, (Kick-off at 5 p.m. on the Club Ground):—Full Back, T. E. S. Robinson; three quarter backs, E. W. Hamilton, H. S. Rouse, P. Linton, and T. J. Fisher; half backs, A. P. Dashiwood and F. Sutherland; Forwards, R. O. Hutcheson, S. B. B. McElmory, F. C. Hall, F. R. Ormston, A. F. Dean, A. Murdock, W. Graham and A. Temperley (Capt.).

## VOICE FROM THE PIT.

## The Miner's Life from his Own Point of View.

Startling facts concerning the miner's life, his working conditions and pay, and household affairs, were contained in a letter published in the "Times," written by a miner of 30 years' experience. The majority of miners are considered to be handier with the pick than with the pen, but the writer—Stephen H. Milton, of Clarence-place, Blaenau Gwent, Aberdare, R.S.O., Monmouthshire—puts the case for the South Wales miner very clearly. Extracts from his letter are as follows:—

"You know the inflated prices of coal in London, 30s. to 32s. per ton. We get absolutely nil out of these high prices. Of course you are aware that we had to fight the other day to get 1.4 per cent, 3d. in the £; yet people in cities and towns are led to believe that the wicked collier or coalminer is the cause of all this trouble. You blame Mr. V. Hartshorn for being so much of a firebrand, but you forget to blame Mr. D. A. Thomas. Perhaps you cannot remember that 1898 strike in South Wales, from April 1 to Sept. 1, when D. A. Thomas paid his men what they were asking for, and he made an enormous fortune out of it. Other pits were idle when D. A. Thomas was making fabulous profits on his coal. I remember when the coal crisis of 1898 was on, D. A. Thomas drew up a table showing the men that they were not properly paid, and not getting their proper share of the profits; then, of course, the men listened to him. No doubt D. A. Thomas was right, but he only did it for his own ends. Surely our demands are not unreasonable.

I know men working nights, getting 2s. 8d. a shift, and 51.1-4 per cent. on that brings it to about 4s. per shift. If the night men work five nights they get six shifts; if they lose one night they get paid for four shifts, 10s. instead of 24s. We have to pay 6s. to 10s. and even more per week for jerry-built houses, and increased prices for food, sugar, butter, etc. If we get an advance in wages our provisions go up, and we are no better off; but if we should get a drop the grocers forget to drop their provisions.

We have Co-op. stores; but instead of keeping prices down, they keep them up higher than the grocers. Coming back to the coal crisis, we have been three weeks without house coal, and we can see four pits from our door-steps, seven minutes' walk to the nearest pit. Yet they won't, or cannot, supply us with house coal. When we get it, it is half small coal and slag. We pay about 11s. 6d. per ton for it. I can tell you how the pits and collieries don't pay. One thing the collieries are over-watered; too many shareholders. You know what will keep two will starve half-a-dozen. All of our collieries are over-run by parasites, relatives, or friends of managers, shareholders, youngsters learning to be managers, etc. They have to be paid and kept out of the miners' labour. I can give you a case of a manager being dismissed at a moment's notice, after 16 years' service, for a brother-in-law of the managing director to have the position. Years ago owners used to live within the precincts or somewhere about the top of the mines, like the old grocers used to live over the shop; but now the scene has changed. Our owners live in London and Cardiff, and, of course, the grocers live somewhere in the suburbs in 'villadoms.' We have our managing director living at Caerleon, about 20 miles or more from the colliery."

## THE PANAMA "CANAL."

## Mr. Knox's Views.

A message from Panama dated Feb. 28 says:—Secretary of State P. C. Knox made in Panama to-night the first of his public addresses on his trip to the capitals of Central America, Northern South America and the West Indies.

This speech, while delivered before the acting President of Panama, Señor Rodolfo Chiari, was in reality addressed to all the countries he will visit, and includes an explanation of the attitude of the United States toward South and Central America. Knox said the President believed the early completion of the canal should mark the beginning of closer relations between the United States and all Latin America; that the purpose of the United States toward all the American republics was to live in unity and essential harmony, and that the United States desired more peace, more prosperity, more happiness and more security in their national lives. He declared the United States craved neither sovereignty nor sought territory in Latin America.

Knox addressed, in part, follows:—  
"It is an honour and sincere pleasure, Mr. President, to be your guest and be the recipient of the cordial welcome of Panama. It is a privilege to stand upon the threshold of the consummation of the greatest work done by man and to feel that one is not a stranger upon the soil dedicated from the creation to be the scene of the supreme effort for human advancement when man's requirements demanded it, and man's genius should be equal to the task."

To Mark Closer Relation.

"The President of the United States believes that the early completion of the Panama canal should mark the beginning of closer relations to all Latin America, as well as the relations of these countries to each other, and impelled by the thought that this is an auspicious moment, through better acquaintance, to lay the foundation upon which there should rest a broader confidence, a closer sympathy and more practical reciprocal helpfulness, has sent me hither as a bearer of a message of good will to our sister American republics."

"It is the President's desire that I might meet personally your most hospitable peoples; might see your beautiful countries to the end that such direct personal knowledge might result in mutual advantage and in co-operation for the development of all our countries. I take this opportunity of assuring all the American republics that the purpose of the United States toward them is that we should live in unity, and that we desire only

that more peace and more prosperity should come into their individual and national lives. While it is entirely clear to those who have considered intelligently the history of the relations of the United States to the other American republics that our policies have been without a trace of sinister motive, yet it is true that our motives toward you have not always been interpreted fortunately either at home or faithfully represented by some of our nationals who have resided in your midst."

**What Canal Opening Means.**  
"Much has been said about the effect of the opening of the Panama canal, but I believe it to be given to few of us to realize what magic possibilities are potential in that event. It will create for our western world an entirely new situation, fraught with possibilities so vast as to daunt the fancy. In this new world we must be found drawn closer by sympathies and mutual esteem and working in harmony toward beneficent ends."

"We who live on the western hemisphere find ourselves by force of geography in circumstances which make our situation peculiar. It was a perception of this, which your own thinkers and statesmen have seen as clearly as our own which prompted the announcement by President Monroe of the great and beneficent policy that now bears his name."

**Beneficence of Doctrine.**  
"When the canal is opened and the ships of all countries of the world are sailing through these Caribbean seas, the peculiarity of our position will be accentuated, and the wisdom of that doctrine again will be confirmed. In its future exemplification, I perceive it will be a common heritage binding together the nations of the hemisphere with a force no power can break."

"In my judgment the Monroe doctrine will reach the acme of its beneficence when it is regarded by the people of the United States as a reason why we should respond constantly to the needs of those of our Latin-American neighbours who may find necessity for our assistance."

"It is a paradox the physical ligament that joins the two continents of the New World will more closely unite them. Culebra is the old clot in the artery of intercourse whose removal will give free circulation throughout the world organism to the vivifying currents of friendship, peace, commerce and prosperity."

## HOUSE OF COMMON SENSATION.

For the first time since 1812, when the Premier was shot and killed in the lobby of the House of Commons, a shot was fired in the House of Parliament on Feb. 26. A visitor, dressed like a clergyman, entered the central hall through St. Stephen's Hall and asked for a regulation card to see a member. While waiting to see Mr. Crooks, for whom he wrote, he presented a large revolver towards the other side of the hall and fired. Although a number of persons were in the hall none was hurt and the man was quickly arrested. When charged at the police court he said that he came to London to see the Prime Minister and failing in his object discharged the revolver to draw attention to his grievance.

News has been received at New York to the effect that Captain Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, has left Tasmania for Buenos Ayres.

A Tientsin paper learns that President Yuan Shih-kai has expressed his deep regret at the killing of Dr. Schreyer and the Rev. F. Day, to the representative of their respective countries, and promised financial reparation as soon as possible for the families of the deceased. The "Peking Daily News" understands that strict orders have been issued by the President to the local authorities concerned for the arrest and punishment of the men who were instrumental in causing the death of Dr. Schreyer and the Rev. Mr. Frederick Day. It is hoped that the guilty parties will soon be brought to justice.

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Hongkong, 15th January, 1912.

A REMARKABLE  
OPERATION.

Miss Kate Herndon of San Goso, California, is recovering from a remarkable surgical operation. A strip of flesh from the young woman's temple was drafted to the rim of her right eyelid, thus furnishing her with a complete new lid as a substitute for the one she lost some months ago by burning. The operation, which appears to have been highly successful, was performed by Dr. M. F. Hopkins.

## DON'T FORGET.

Tuesday, April 2.  
Organ Recital, 5.30.  
Inspection, Volunteer Res., 5.45 p.m.  
General Meeting Hongkong Gun Club, 5.30 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre, 9.15 p.m.  
"The Mousetrap," Theatre Royal.  
Friday, April 5.  
Volunteer Res., Rifle Meeting, Kings Park, 10.30.  
Saturday, April 6.  
K.O.Y.L.I. Race Meeting at Happy Valley, 2.30 p.m.  
V.R.C. Boxing Tournament.  
Sunday, April 7.  
Easter Sunday.  
Monday, April 8.  
Bank Holiday.  
Tuesday, April 9.  
Auction Sale, Crown Land, P. W. Department, 3 p.m.  
Wednesday, April 10.  
V. R. C. Sports, entries close.

To-day's  
Advertisements

## BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance 376, 6 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on: FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 5th, 6th and 8th inst. Hongkong, 2nd April, 1912. F281

## PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

M. R. FERGUSON GRAHAM KELL was admitted a Partner in the Firm at Amoy and Formosa, on the First Day of March, 1912.

BOYD & CO.

Amoy, 10th March, 1912. F282

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SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	Sun., 7th April, 10 A.M.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Saturday, 6th April, 2 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Saturday, 13th April, 2 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LAISANG	Tuesday, 9th April, Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	KUTSANG	Tuesday, 23rd April, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 days).  
The steamers "Kutang," "Nansang" and "Foksang" leave about every 5 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.  
8 cabins have superior accommodation for First-class passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze, Peking, Chefoo, Tientsin, via Chingwanan.  
Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kaitum, Lae and Davao, Singapore, Java, Cebu, and Japan.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.  
Telephone No. 215.  
Hongkong, 1st April 1912.

"SHIRE" LINE OF  
STEAMERS LD.PROJECTED HOMEWARD SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamers	Date of Departure
LONDON ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	FLINTSHIRE	10th May

Most steamers have excellent accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric light and fans. Attention is directed to the moderate fares charged.

Does not carry Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1912.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO,  
AND  
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF  
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,  
AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON CANTON TO HONGKONG  
TUESDAY, 2nd APRIL.  
4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN."  
5.00 p.m. "KINSHAN."  
These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the latest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI" Tons 1651 S.S. "SUI AN" Tons 1651  
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 A.M. & 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sunday at 9 A.M. & 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sunday, at 7.30 A.M. and 3 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 7th APRIL.

The Company's Steamship.

"SUI AN"

will depart from the Company's WING LOK WHARF at 9 A.M. Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

This steamer connects with the excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOI-SANG, 457 Tons.

Departure from Macao to Canton on Sun., Wednes., & Fri., at 9 P.M. Departure from Canton to Macao on Tues., Thurs., & Satur., at 5.30 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF  
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 583 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.  
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trip about 5 days.  
Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUI." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.  
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT  
COMPANY, LIMITED.  
HOTEL MANSIONS (FIRST FLOOR),  
Opposite the Blake Pier.

## Shipping

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destinations	Steamers	Sailing Dates
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SOERABAYA & PORT SAID	KAGA MARU, Capt. G. Tabara, T. 7,000 ATSUTA MARU, Capt. W. Thompson, T. 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 10th April, Daylight WEDNESDAY, 21st April, Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, OMI & YOKOHAMA	SANUKI MARU, Capt. S. Ishikawa, T. 7,000 AWA MARU, Capt. Iizawa, T. 7,000	TUESDAY, 9th April, at Noon TUESDAY, 23rd April, at Noon
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO	COLOMBO MARU, Capt. J. Teranaka, T. 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 8th April
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winesler, T. 6,000 YAWATA MARU, Capt. F. Soine, T. 5,000	FRIDAY, 12th April, at Noon WEDNESDAY, 10th May, Noon
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	MIYAZAKI MARU, Capt. Mori, T. 9,000 YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Soine, T. 5,000	THURSDAY, 11th April, at 11 A.M. WEDNESDAY, 10th April, at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	TENSHIN MARU, Capt. F. Mori, T. 4,000 HAKATA MARU, Capt. Y. Nomura, T. 6,000	THURSDAY, 11th April WEDNESDAY, 10th April
TAKOW (For Korea)	KAGESHIMA MARU, Capt. W. Wado, T. 5,000	SATURDAY, 13th April

Cargo only.

Fitted with a system of wireless telegraphy.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN  
KOBÉ and CALCUTTA.

Regular fortnightly service from Kobe to Calcutta calling at Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Bangkok.

The next steamer to sail from Hongkong:

MIKE MARU ... Tons 4,000 ... Capt. K. Kikkawa ... April 12th.

1912 PASSENGER SEASON 1912

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	From Hongkong
KAGA MARU	7,000	M. Tabara	April 10th
ATSUTA MARU	9,000	Wm. Thompson	April 24th
HITACHI MARU	7,000	T. Yamawaki	May 8th
MIYAZAKI MARU	9,000	T. Mori	May 22nd
KITANO MARU	9,000	F. E. Cope	June 5th

FOR SEATTLE.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	From Hongkong
SANUKI MARU	7,000	Ishikawa	April 9th
AWA MARU	7,000	T. Iizawa	April 23rd
YODO MARU	7,000	K. Asakawa	May 7th
YOKOHAMA MARU	7,000		May 21st

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &amp;c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,  
Manager.

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CHINA NAVIGATION  
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	4th April 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	4th " 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	4th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	4th " 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	9th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	13th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	13th " 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, TWICE A WEEK.  
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARE. Cargo boats through for all Australian New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE.—Two crew steamers "Twin" and "Taming" saloon accommodation midships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck; aft. Saloon accommodation of s.s. "Kallong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE.—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Linan, Chinghua, etc.) with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Morry Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.  
These steamers had passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45. Return \$75.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Telephone No. 28.  
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1912.

## Shipping

HAMBURG-AMERIKA  
LINIE.IN CONJUNCTION WITH  
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,  
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,to  
Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

Taking Cargo at Through rates to all European Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, India &amp; Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.

For Shanghai, Kobe &amp; Yokohama:

S. S. C. F. LAEISZ 6th April

S. S. SITHONIA 20th April

S. S. SLAVONIA 30th April

S. S. BAYERN 5th May

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HOMeward.

For Havre &amp; Hamburg:

S. S. DELGRAYIA 11th April

S. S. SACHSEN 28th April

S. S. O. J. D. ABLERS 5th May

S. S. C. F. LAEISZ 10th May

S. S. AKADIA 31st May

For Rotterdam, Hamburg &amp; Antwerp

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## LOG BOOK.

Coast Officers' Gazette.

From the "Leading Light" of  
March 20.

Mr. P. M. Lidbetter, from leave, has gone second officer, Loongwo.

Mr. E. R. Suttle, second officer, Loongwo, is awaiting orders.

Mr. J. B. Ritchie, from leave, has gone second engineer, Kwongsang.

Mr. J. S. Holmes, second engineer, Kwongsang, is on leave.

Mr. G. W. Russell, second engineer, Tungshing, has gone acting chief engineer, Kwongsang.

Mr. F. Munroe, chief engineer, Kwongsang, is on leave.

Mr. A. L. Miller, from leave, has gone second engineer, Tungshing.

Captain C. Blothen, of the Anping, has gone master of the Hsinming.

Captain H. McKinnon, of the Hsinming, has gone master of the Anping.

Captain T. C. Gillespie, of the Kungping, has resigned.

Captain J. B. Howie, of the Feiching, has gone master of the Kungping.

Captain A. A. Crawford, awaiting orders, has gone master of the Feiching.

Captain MoArthur, of the Kiangyung, has gone master of the Kwanglee.

Captain C. Westerland, of the Yushun, is on leave.

Captain J. R. Milligan, of the Hsinfung, has gone master of the Kiangyung.

Captain E. H. Pratt, of the Kwanglee, has gone master of the Yushun.







## FAR EASTERN NAVAL SQUADRONS.

## BRITISH.

Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.	Commander	Reported at
Alacrity	Despatch-boat	1,700	4	2,000	Comdr. A. Lowndes	Hongkong
Astrea	2nd class cruiser	4,300	10	7,000	Captain E. B. Kiddle	Shanghai
Atlas	Admiralty tug	615	—	1,400	—	Hongkong
Bramble	Gunboat	710	—	900	Com. B. G. Washington	Kiukiang
Batomart	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt.-Com. J. M. Barker	Hankow
Cadmus	British sloop	1,070	—	1,400	Capt. H. Lynes	Hankow
Chambrian	2nd class cruiser	4,300	10	7,000	Capt. J. E. Drummond	Hongkong
Cherub	Water tank and tug	300	—	340	Master W. Smith	Hongkong
Clio	British sloop	1,070	—	1,400	Comdr. H. R. Vane	Canton
Fano	Torpedo-boat destroyer	340	6	5,700	Lt.-Com. H. S. Monroe	Hongkong
Flora	2nd class cruiser	4,350	10	7,000	Capt. G. F. Corbett M.V.O.	Shanghai
Handy	Torpedo boat destroyer	295	6	4,000	Lt.-Com. R. R. Rossmann	West River
Janus	Torpedo-boat destroyer	320	6	3,900	Lt.-Comdr. Maxwell	Hongkong
Kent	Armoured cruiser	9,800	14	22,000	Capt. Allen T. Hunt	Chingwantao
Kinsha	River gunboat	616	—	1,200	Lt.-Com. H. Marryatt	Hankow
Morlin	Surveying ship	1,070	6	1,400	Capt. F. C. C. Puseo	Hongkong
Minotaur	Armoured cruiser	11,600	—	27,000	Capt. G. C. Chayley	Hongkong
Monmouth	Armoured cruiser	9,800	—	22,000	Capt. L. E. Power M.V.O.	Hongkong
Moorhen	River gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Comdr. G. P. Leith	West River
Newcastle	2nd class cruiser	4,800	—	22,000	Capt. G. P. E. Hunt D.S.O.	Hongkong
Nightingale	River gunboat	85	—	240	Lt.-Comdr. M. Murray	Yangtze
Otter	Torpedo-boat	385	6	6,300	Comdr. Lambie	Hongkong
Pegasus	Protected cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Comdr. F. H. Mitchell	Yangtze
Prometheus	3rd class cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Comdr. P. H. Warleigh	Hongkong
Ribble	T.B.D.	590	6	7,500	Lt.-Com. E. J. G. Mackinnon	Hongkong
Robin	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Comdr. J. S. Tyndall	West River
Rosario	Depot ship for submarines	980	—	1,400	Lt.-Comdr. N. E. Archdale	Hongkong
Sandpiper	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. E. J. J. Touthby	Hongkong
Snipe	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. Maurice Leslie	Yangtze
Taku	Torpedo boat destroyer	305	—	6,000	Lt.-Comdr. Brickenden	Hongkong
Tamar	Receiving ship	4,650	—	—	Comdr. Pyres	—
Ten	River gunboat	180	2	800	Com. Hon. Guy Stopford	Chungking
Thistle	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt.-Com. M. Baillie Hamilton	Hankow
Uk	T.B.D.	590	—	7,500	Lt.-Comdr. B. W. Blunt	Shanghai
Virago	Torpedo-boat destroyer	390	6	6,300	Lt.-Com. H. D. Adair-Hall	Swatow
Waterwitch	Surveying ship	627	—	450	Lt.-Com. R. L. Hancock	Hongkong
Welland	T.B.D.	590	—	5,700	Lt.-Com. R. T. Chambers	Shanghai
Whiting	Torpedo-boat destroyer	390	5	5,900	Lt.-Com. G. B. Hartford	Hongkong
Widgeon	Gunboat	195	2	800	Comdr. M. H. Wilding	Kiating
Woodcock	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt.-Com. M. B. Blackwood	Yangtze
Woodlark	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt.-Comdr. G. F. Mulock	Hankow

Flagship of Admiral Sir A. L. Wintless, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G.

Submarines:—

No. 36	Lt.-Comdr. Godfrey Herbert	West River.
No. 37	Lt.-Comdr. A. A. L. Fomer	West River.
No. 38	Lt.-Comdr. J. R. A. Cadrington	West River.
T.B. 035	Lt.-Comdr. Woodward	West River.
T.B. 036	Lt.-Comdr. Davies	West River.
T.B. 037	Lt.-Comdr. Nicol	West River.
T.B. 038	Lt.-Comdr. Seymour	West River.

## AMERICAN.

Adder	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign J. M. Murray	Manila
Albatross	Protected cruiser	3,430	17	7,900	Com. C. S. Williams	Yokohama
Bainbridge	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign E. S. Rapt	Manila
Barry	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	En. Robt. W. Cabaniss	Manila
Callao	Gunboat	213	8	250	Ensign Stuart W. Cako	Canton
Chauvency	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign L. N. McNair	Manila
Chattanooga	Protected cruiser	3,100	10	4,700	Com. John D. McDonald	Amoy
Cleveland	Protected cruiser	3,100	10	4,700	Com. Hugh Rodman	Cavite
Dale	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign F. J. Fletcher	Manila
Decatur	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	8	—	Ensign C. S. Graves	Manila
El Cmo	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lt. Com. W. D. Brotherton	Yangtze
Helena	Gunboat	1,397	18	1,800	Com. R. O. Biler	Yangtze
Juinos	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lt. J. W. Schoenfeld	Cavite
Mindoro	Gunboat	170	5	—	Lt. Com. A. A. Woodruff	—
Moccasin	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign E. D. Whorter	Manila
Mohican	Station ship	1,900	—	5,244	Ensign Robt. V. Lowe	Manila
Monadnock	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montez	Monitor	1,084	4	5,200	Com. H. A. Bispham	Cavite
New Orleans	Cruiser	3,430	25	—	Com. William G. Miller	Yokohama
Pampanga	Gunboat	213	8	—	Lt. Com. George C. Pogram	Cavite
Porpoise	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign L. C. Van de Carr	Manila
Quinos	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lt. J. W. Schoenfeld	Cavite
Rainbow	Cruiser	6,206	14	—	Lt. Comdr. A. N. Mitchell	Cavite
Samar	Gunboat	212	8	250	Ensign N. H. Goss	Yangtze
Saratoga	Protected cruiser	8,150	25	7,075	Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne	Yokohama
Shark	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign Hedry M. Jensen	Manila
Villalobos	Gunboat	370	9	500	Lt. W. L. Friedell	Yangtze
Wilkes	Gunboat	1,397	20	1,894	Comdr. W. A. Edgar	Hongkong

Flagship of Rear-Adm. John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief U.S. Asiatic Fleet.

## GERMAN.

Emden	Cruiser	3,600	22	13,500	Capt. v. Rosdorff	Tsingtau
Gauchosau	Armoured cruiser	11,600	36	20,000	Captain v. Ussler	Tsingtau
Hita	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. v. Gohren	Shanghai
Jaguar	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. Varselow	Tsingtau
Leipzig	Cruiser	3,250	24	11,000	Capt. Behncke	Tsingtau
Luchs	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Bendemann	Tsingtau
Naraburg	Cruiser	3,400	22	13,200	Capt. Morsberger	Tsingtau
Otter	River gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Lieut. Janzen	Yangtze
Scharnhorst	Flagship	11,600	36	20,000	Capt. Rosing	Shanghai
S. 90	Torpedo-boat	400	8	6,500	Capt. Lut. Berronberg	Tsingtau
Taku	Torpedo-boat	280	4	6,000	Oblt. z. S. Claassen	Tsingtau
Tiger	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Luppe	Tsingtau
Tsingtau	River gunboat	223	4	1,300	Capt. Lut. Ehrh Fireks	Canton
Vaterland	River gunboat	223	4	500	Oblt. z. S. Prinz	Shanghai

## FRENCH.

Dupleix	Armoured cruiser	10,014	30	20,000	—	Hongkong
Kleber	1st Class cruiser	9,700	12	19,000	—	Saigon
Decade	Gunboat	645	10	1,000	Lt. de Linares	Saigon
Argus	River gunboat	180	6	570	Lt. de l'Estienne	Canton
Vigilante	Gunboat	123	7	500	Lt. Biscail	Canton
Pelilio	Gunboat	130	—	—	Lt. Puech	Tongku
Esturgeon	Submarine	—	—	—	Lt. Combot	Saigon
Lynx	Submarine	—	—	—	Lt. Marra	Saigon
Porle	Submarine	500	—	—	Lt. Morris	Saigon
Protee	Submarine	—	—	—	Lt. Seriot	Saigon
Styx	Armoured gunboat	1,798	10	1,700	—	Saigon
Fronda	Destroyer	350	7	303	—	Saigon
Thrivilla	Destroyer	—	—	—	—	Saigon
Takou	Destroyer	250	9	—	—	Saigon
Pistole	Destroyer	130	7	300	Comdr. Mortenol	Hongay
Monsieur	Destroyer	307	6	300	Lt. de la R. Keranderson	Saigon
Vauban	Torpedo-depot	—	—	—	—	Hongay
Veteran	Torpedo-depot	—	—	—	—	Saigon
Manche	Surveying ship	1,625	10	9,000	Lt. Bilhel	Capt. St. Jacques

Flagship of Rear-Admiral Colloch de Kerillis, Commander-in-Chief, the French China Station.

Flagship of Commadore Boucicaut, Commanding the local defence Indo-China.

## PORTUGUESE.

Macao	Gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Martins	Macao
Petia	Gunboat	700	—	—	Captain J. Milheiro	Macao

## MARKET PRICES.

Hongkong, March 28, 1912.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

## 肉食

	Cts.		Cts.
Best Sirloin & Prime Cut, — Mei Lung Pa	lb. 20	Shark, — Sa Yu	0
" Corned, — Ham Ngau Yuk	" 20	Skate, — Po Yu	10
" Roast, — Shiu	" 20	Shrimps, — Ha	22
" Breast, — Ngau Lam	" 18	Snapper, — Lap Yu	24
" Soup, — Tong Yuk	" 15	Soles, — Tat-Sa Yu	20
" Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa	" 20	Tench, — Wan Yu	18
" do. — Sirloin Coton — Ngau Lau	" 30	Turbot, — Cho How Yu	20
" Sausages, — Ngau Chaung	" 24	Turtles, small, fresh water, — Kork Yu	56
Bullock's Brains, — Know	per set 9	White Bait, — Ngau Yu Chai	—
" Tonguo fresh, — Ngau Li	each 45		
" corned, — Ham Ngau Li	" 00		
" Head, — Ngau Tan	" 6		
" Heart, — Ngau Sun	" 12		
" Hump, — Ngau Kin	" 18		
" Feet, — Ngau Kask	" 9		
" Kidneys, — Ngau Yiu	" 9		
" Tail, — Ngau Mei	" 18		
" Liver, — Ngau Kou	lb. 12		
" Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To	" 6		
Calvo Head & Feet, — Ngau-chai-tau-kark	set \$1		
Mutton Chop, — Yeung Poi Kwat	lb. 22		
" Leg, — Yeung Poi	" 22		
" Shoulder, — Yeung Shau	" 20		
Pigs Chidlings, — Chu Chong	" 22		
" Brains, — Chu Know	por set 24		
" Feet, — Chu Kark	lb. 12		
" Fry, — Chu Chak	" 25		
" Head, — Chu Tai	" 15		
" Heart, — Chu Supu	each 13		
" Kidneys, — Chu Yiu	" 9		
" Liver, — Chu Con	lb. 30		
Pork Chop, — Chu Pai Kwat	" 20		
" Corned, — Ham Chu Yuk	" 20		
" Leg, — Chu Poi	" 24		
" Fat or Lard, — Chu Yau	" 15		
Sheep Head and Feet, — Yeung Tau Kark	set 50		
" Heart, — Yeung Sum	each 6		
" Kidneys, — Yeung Yiu	" 9		
" Liver, — Yeung Con	lb. 24		
Sucking Pigs, To Order — Chu Chai	" 22		
Suet, Beef, — Sang Ngau Yau	" 20		
" Mutton, — Sang Yeung Yau	" 22		
Veal, — Ngau Chai Yuk	" 20		
" Sausages, — Ngau Chai Chaung	" 20		

## POULTRY.

## 生口

	Cts.		Cts.
Chicken, — Kai Chai	lb. 32	Chicken, — Kai Chai	lb. 32
Capons, Large, Small, — Sin Kai	" 32	Capons, Large, Small, — Sin Kai	" 32
Ducks, — Ap	" 27	Ducks, — Ap	" 27
Doves, — Pan Kau	each 24	Doves, — Pan Kau	each 24
Eggs, Hen — Kai Tan	per doz 35	Eggs, Hen — Kai Tan	per doz 35
Fowls, Canton, — Kai	lb. 32	Fowls, Canton, — Kai	lb. 32
" Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai	" 23	" Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai	" 23
Geese, — Ngai	" 23	Geese, — Ngai	" 23
Geese, Wild, — Shing-ho Yea Ngai	pair 1	Geese, Wild, — Shing-ho Yea Ngai	pair 1
Musk Deer, — Wong Kong	each 1	Musk Deer, — Wong Kong	each 1
Hare, Shanghai, — Tu Chai	" 70	Hare, Shanghai, — Tu Chai	" 70
Partridge, — Che Khoo	pair \$ 170	Partridge, — Che Khoo	pair \$ 170
Pheasant, — Shan Kai	each 40	Pheasant, — Shan Kai	each 40
Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kup	each 35	Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kup	each 35
" Hoihow, — Hoi How Pak Kup	" 23	" Hoihow, — Hoi How Pak Kup	" 23
Quail, — Um Chun	" 25	Quail, — Um Chun	" 25
Rice Birds, — Wo Fa Cheul	dozen 26	Rice Birds, — Wo Fa Cheul	dozen 26
Saipo, — Su Choy	each 15	Saipo, — Su Choy	each 15
Turkeys, Cook, — Phor Kai Kung	lb. 51	Turkeys, Cook, — Phor Kai Kung	lb. 51
" Hen, — Na	" 05	" Hen, — Na	" 05
Wild Ducks, — Shai — Shing hoi Sui Ap	" 75	Wild Ducks, — Shai — Shing hoi Sui Ap	" 75
Teal, — Sui Ap Chai	" 75	Teal, — Sui Ap Chai	" 75
Wild Ducks Canton — Sang Shing Sui Ap	\$ 1.30	Wild Ducks Canton — Sang Shing Sui Ap	\$ 1.30

## FISH.

## 海鮮

	Cts.	
Barbel,—Ka Yu ... ..	lb 9	加魚
Bream,—Bin Yu ... ..	" 15	扁魚
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu ... ..	" 15	魚
Carp,—Li Yu ... ..	" 20	鯉魚
Catfish,—Chik Yu ... ..	" 18	鯰魚
Codfish,—Man Yu ... ..	" 18	鱈魚
Crabs,—Hai ... ..	" 20	蟹
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu ... ..	" 15	魷魚
Dab,—Sa Mang Yu ... ..	" 16	鮫魚
Dace,—Wong Mei Lun ... ..	" 11	沙丁魚
Dog Fish,—Tit Tu Sa ... ..	" 8	倒吊魚
Eels, Congor,—Hoi Mann ... ..	" 15	海蛇
" Fresh water,—Tam Sin Yu ... ..	" 51	淡水
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin ... ..	" 28	黃鱔
Frogs,—Tien Kai ... ..	" 32	
Garoupa,—Sek Pan ... ..	" 50	石斑
Gudgeon,—Pak Kup Yu ... ..	" 12	白鮚
Herrings,—Tso Pak ... ..	" 18	青白
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kup ... ..	" 28	肝花
Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu ... ..	" 16	黃花
Loach,—Wu Yu ... ..	" 28	烏魚
Lobsters,—Lang Ha ... ..	" 16	龍蝦
Mackerel,—Chi Yu ... ..	" 24	鰵魚
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu ... ..	" 28	苦魚
Mullet,—Chai Yu ... ..	" 15	鰱魚
Oysters,—Sang Hoo ... ..	" 20	生蠔
Parrotfish,—Kui Kung Yu ... ..	" 16	鸚鵡
Perch,—Tau Lao ... ..	" 15	如公
Pike,—Fa Paw Poong ... ..	" 8	鰱花
Plaice,—Pan Yu ... ..	" 18	斑魚
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong ... ..	" 24	黑斑
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong ... ..	" 28	白斑
Pawns,—Ming Ha ... ..	" 45	明蝦
Ray,—Pai Fa Sa ... ..	" 0	琵琶
Rook Fish,—Sek Ka Kung ... ..	" 15	石斑
Salmon,—Ma Yau Yu ... ..	lb. 32	夜叉







